Some of the stockholders in the King-Crowther Company, about which a good ical was heard four years ago when the Texas oil boom was on, will no doubt be glad to learn that that concern is about to pay dividends, not dividends of the size usual to corporations just getting on their feet, but 2 per cent. quarterly. At least that was the statement made yesterday by a representative of C. F. King, who was found in the gorgeous suite of offices which King has just opened for the convenience of the New York investing public on the second floor of the St. James Building uptown.

Nothing much has been heard here of the King-Crowther Company, the King-Crow-ther Pipe Line and the St. Antonio and Crowther Railway since they got into difficulties down in Texas in the summer of 1903 after one of the greatest advertising campaigns to boom stocks that had ever been known. The difficulties into which these schemes of Mr. King got after most of the stock had been sold to the public came as a result of sufts filed against them by the Texas authorities for forfeiture of their charters on the ground of misrepresentation and insolvency. Among the allegations made at the time was that instead of a large and flourishing town called Crowther there was nothing at the scene of Mr. King's operations in the oil field but a small collection of houses; that instead of wells gushing with oil there was no oil in sight at Crowther, and that while people had been led to believe that the construction of a pipe line and a railroad had been begun, no work at all had been done in that line. The filing of a petition by the Attorney-General was soon followed by the appointment of a receiver, and that put an end to the boom.

But Mr. King has emerged. Like Lawson of Boston, he is, by his own announcement, paid for at advertising rates, the uncom-promising fce of high finance, "a bitter enemy of tricks and things that are tricky in corporation management." In an advertisement remindful in its style

of the good old days of King-Crowther, Mr. King last Saturday announced the opening of his New York office and said that he wanted the pleasure of shaking hands with at least 5,000 people. Just to assure them that no harm would come from a shake with him, Mr. King gave some of the history of his life, omitting any reference to King-Crowther. Mr. King announced that he was a stranger to no section of the country, that his friends were to be found in every State of the Union and that to New York he was well known.

"I know the great, the near great and the make believe great," he said. "I know literary men and scholars and Indians and statesmen and squaw men and financiers and promoters and racetrack plungers and pugilists and playwrights and printers and high jumpers and shot putters.

I have knocked around Bohemia a little. I have been in the Chinese quarters, in the Jewish ghettoes. I have looked in on the slums of New York and San Francisco and London and Paris and Chicago and Berlin. I have seen people in garrets and in hovels and in mansions and palaces, on farms and in cities. I have seen the world on and off

his coming the reader is taken in a flash from a Jewish wedding to the Lord Mayor's hall at the Mansion House in London. "One day a few years ago," says this autobiog-raphy, "I was a guest at noon at the first official reception given King Edward and Queen Alexandra in Guildhall by the Corration of London, and on the same ever ing I went with some newspaper friends for

a junket through Whitechapel." It might be wondered what these little trips into the past of the promoter had to do with the business of selling stock to the New York public. It is explained thus: "I mention these circumstances of my life in some detail because I wish it distinctly underderstood that in coming to New York and opening the largest financial offices in this eat metropolis I come not as a tenderfoot

sees it and what he proposes to do."

Mr. King goes on to proclaim himself the
costle of the square deal who has come to apostle of the square deal who has come to New York to do good, to labor in behalf of the investors of the nation, and to show them that a dollar can earn a lot more than four cents if put in the hands of G.F. King.

It might be expected after this that no ordinary temple of finance could contain this foe of high finance. A SUN reporter who dropped in yesterday to find the preacher of the gospel that Right is Right found the vineyard without the harvester. Sure enough, as Mr. King's announcement said, there isn't another office tucked in anywhere on the second floor of the St. James Building. A visitor steps off the elevator and sees nothing but marble, ma hogany and red and green hangings. There are marble and green hangings. There are marble desks, where he may fill out his check, there is a partition of marble with a glass top running the entire length of the office, behind which may be seen private offices furnished in mahogany. Here and there is a window over which appear such signs as "Bonds and Stock Deliveries." Part of the space inside the partition is shut off from view by heavy hangings inside. Occasionally iew by heavy hangings inside. Occasionally door opens to admit some one, and there a vision of more marble, more mahogany nd sa'es labelled "C. F. King, financial "capt."

Nearly all the marble offices were va-cant yesterday. There wasn't even the click of a typewriter to be heard or a ticker to break the stillness. Occasionally there came the sound of conversation in one of the offices shut off from view, indicating the presence of human beings, and a woman stenographer floated out.

It was sil made plain, the reason for this stillness, which the marble seemed to accentuate. Mr. King had gone back to Bos-

centuate. Mr. King had gone back to Boston.

"He will probably be back Friday," said a young man, who said he was Mr. King's newspaper representative. "You know his headquarters are in Boston, but he will spend more time here now. Yesterday was our "at home" day only. There were 4,000 people to meet Mr. King. No, they weren't asked to buy any stock. It was just to shake hands and get acquainted. They may buy stock later on. Mr. King, you know, has made a rule which he has always, adhered to. That is to pay back to any purchaser, on demand, just what he gave for his stock with interest for the time he held the money. You can't beat that, oan you?"

can you?"

The young man explained that Mr. King had a newspaper in Boston and was interested in a whole lot of enterprises and was a pretty rich man. "I'd like to have his commissions for a month," he said, tapping one of the mahogany desks in one of the private offices.

"You see, if anyone comes along with a good financial proposition Mr. King takes hold of it and sells the stock. No, we haven't any of the kind of literature that you occasionally get hold of. Mr. King is a newspaper man, and he makes what statements he has to make over his own signature in the papers."

The reporter ventured to ask about the King-Crowther corporation. The you?"

The reporter ventured to ask about the King-Crowther corporation.

"Why, that's one of the properties Mr. King is interested in now," said the young man. "Besides that there is the Douglas copper mine out West, a manufacturing concern in Massachusetts and several other enterprises. They are all making money. I believe they are paying dividends."

poster asked

"Oh, yes. But this is a new company. I tell you Mr. King abould receive great credit for that. Those suits down in Texas were called off, the company was bought in by the stockholders of the new company and those stockholders of the old company had a choice of getting their money back or stock in the new company. Dividends? Well, we're going to pay 8 per cent. beginning next month. We've got 800 oil wells running into Standard Oil pipe lines. Those Texas people didn't know what they were talking about. In fact, they offered to call it off for a certain consideration."

The reporter asked if it was meant that Mr. King had been held up by the Attorney General of Texas.

General of Texas.
"Well, I don't like to call it that," said "Well, I don't like to call it that," said Mr. King's representative with a smile, looking out to where the elevators were speeding by the marble offices without stopping to discharge any one. "You know we've got some wells out in Indiana now, bought out of the treasury. I suppose Mr. King will issue a statement some time later explaining all about this Texas business. Boston people know all about it and know.

explaining all about this Texas business. Boston people know all about it and know it is all right, and it would be a wonder if New York people were behind in knowing anything. I'd rather you asked Mr. King about these matters anyway."

When a request was made for a statement of the earnings of King-Crowther and other King enterprises, Mr. King's representative said that he really couldn't make any.

and other King enterprises, Mr. King's representative said that he really couldn't make any.

"We don't care to give that to the newspapers," he said. "We give it to our stockholders, but that is all."

In a several column writeup of himself which he paid for at advertising rates when he was trying to sell stock in the King-Crowther Corporation, King told all about how he came to be selling stock to the public in a dorporation that had come into possession of a new Eldorado and: "whose record breaking success was a matter of commercial history." This was over a year before the State of Texas brought suit to forfeit the charter. King announced that his success was due in so many words to the fact that he was one of the best newspaper men that ever lived. It was his keenness developed as a newspaper man. paper men that ever lived. It was his keenness developed as a newspaper men, he said, that led him to realize the field there was in Texas and go into partnership with one Sam Crowther.

According to the history of the corporation as known to the people at San Antonio, Tex., some oil was accidentally discovered once in Atascos county, but when a lot

Tex., some oil was accidentally discovered once in Atascosa county, but when a lot of oil men sought to develop the field they found it so unpromising that it was abandoned. Then the Beaumont oil boom started, and King, then in Boston, saw a chance to make money. He heard of the Atascosa county experiment, enlisted the services of one Crowther, a landowner in that county, and secured some leases of services of one Crowther, a landowner in that county, and secured some leases of alleged oil lands. Then he organized the King-Crowther Corporation with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, and offered it at less than share on a basis of a par value of \$1, the usual announcement that the public had better get aboard as it was going quickly. The r vertisement filled pages of the newspape A Then followed the pipe line and the railroad company. Crowther was represented as a thriving city. The pipe line was capitalized at \$500,000. The railroad was to run from San Antonio to Crowther and contracts for its construction were represented as having been made. Mr. King in January, 1902, announced that only a few shares remained unsubscribed for and said that in three months it would be impossible to get any stock at less than

*3 a share.

"It can be stated in all candor," said one of the advertisements of his at this time, "that the possibilities of the King-Crowther corporation are greater than the ordinary mind can conceive. To say that the stock selling to-day at \$1 a share will be worth \$25 or \$50 per share within a few brief years is not exaggration but altogether within.

is not exaggeration, but altogether within the range of possibilities.

"The earning capacity of this corporation is something phenomenal—in fact, is almost beyond estimate. Besides masketing illuminating oil from its own wells the corporation has a constantly increasing source of tion has a constantly increasing source of income from the item of bonuses and royalties being paid by other companies and in-dividuals who are leasing small tracts of its vast holdings, and already a bustling

young city has sprung into existence in the very heart of its possessions."

When the State of Texas stepped in a year after these advertisements appeared and charged that the company was decent. of its stock subscribed or 10 per cent. paid in, as was required by law, when it insolvent and unable to pay its Mr. King gave out a statement in an endeavor to reassure the people to whom he had sold stock, telling them that no receiver would be appointed. A re-ceiver was appointed a few weeks after

Since this there has been nothing doing in the way of advertising the stock of the company. It was sold to hundreds of persons in return for their savings at the time the "oil king," as he called himself, was advertising it.

LACOMBE MAKES CITIZENS.

Task Reverts to Circuit Court Fellowing the Rule in Vogue Before 1878.

For the first time since 1876 a Judge of the United States Circuit Court received yesterday the motions of aliens for final papers of citizenship. Under the naturalization law, which was superseded on September 27 last, all applications had been passed upon by the Judges of the District

tracted much attention in the Federal Building yesterday afternoon. Judge E. Henry Lacombe, the resident member of the Circuit Court, examined the four applicants for citizenship, and Commissioner John Shields, clerk of the court, himself swore in the applicants after their petitions had been granted.

petitions had been granted.

Two of the new Americans questioned by Judge Lacombe were the Rev. Arthur Letellier and the Rev. Joseph Alfred Pauzé, Roman Catholic priests attached to the Church of St. Jean Baptist in East Seventy-sixth street. Both are natives of Quebec. Father Letellier smiled broadly when the Judge, in accordance with the law, asked his confrars if he were a polygomist but his confrère if he were a polygamist, but Father Pauzé had his turn five minutes later when the same question was put to Father Letellier.

The other two men admitted to citizen-

The other two men admitted to citizenship were Arthur Guirhard, a silk importer and a native of Lyons, France, and Henry Dewdney, born in Kent, England, who is a manager at the University Club.

Franz Garf, head waiter of "Little Hungary," and two of his assistants were among those who declared their intention of becoming citizens to Clerk Donovan in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. A week ago the musicians in that restaurant came down in a body and took out their first papers. Garf said yesterday that visitors to the restaurant would hereafter be able to find Hungarians only among the patrons of the cafe.

HAWTHORNE COMMUTERS ANGRY

Central's Suburban Service. The first of a series of meetings that the commuters of the New York Central propose to hold in the villages and towns along the railroad brought out most of the residents of Hawthorne, about seven miles north of White Plains, on Monday night. The meeting adopted resolutions condemning the service of the railroad and declaring that the company was netdigent of and indifferent to the welfare of the public. It was decided to send copies of the resolutions to President Roosevelt, Gov. Hughes and the Railroad Commission. Speakers said that they would demand the removal of the assistant station agent at Hawthorne, who, on the night of the accident, they declared, turned out of the station about thirty persons who were waiting for the arrival of relatives and friends on the wrecked train. It was said that the assistant agent, after turning the people out on the platform, where they stayed nearly four hours, sat within view at the tieket office window playing a mouth organ. the railroad brought out most of the resi-

Rebating on Sugar Shipments Charges

Against the Hill Road. The payment of rebates on sugar ship-ments to Lowell M. Palmer, the authorized agent of the American Sugar Refining Company, is the charge made against the Great Northern Railway Company in an indictment handed down yesterday by Federal Grand Jury.

The indictment contains two counts, in one of which the Hill road is alleged to have paid Palmer \$10,000 in rebates on May 19, 1904. This payment was followed by another of \$4,559.84 on June 13 of the

According to the indictment the pub lished tariff rate on sugar shipments from New York or Boston to Sioux City in 1902 and 1903 was fifty-two cents per 100 pounds. It is alleged that Mr. Palmer and Lorenzo W. Lake, the general agent of the Hill road, in 1902 made an agreement by which Palmer was to pay the fifty-two cents, but get back nimeteen cents for each hundred pounds of sugar shipped to Sioux City.

In September, 1902, shipments of sugar aggregating 1,303,150 pounds were made by the sugar company from Boston over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to Newburgh and thence over the Erle and Northern Steamship Company's lines to West Superior, Wis, whence they were transported over the Great Northern to Sioux City. In September and October, 1902, 2,809,572 pounds of sugar was shipped from this city over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the same destination and in the same period 1,471,014 pounds went over the New York Central bound for the same point. Rebates, it is charged, It is alleged that Mr. Palmer and Lorenzo for the same point. Rebates, it is charged, were paid on all these shipments.

The Northern Steamship Company, also a Hill corporation, is now under indictment here on similar charges.

CALLS WALSH NOTES FORGERIES.

Judge Anderson Denounces Methods Aljeged to Be Common Among Financiers. CHICAGO, Feb. 19.-Memorandum notes entered in the assets of the Chicago National Bank by John R. Walsh before its collapse fourteen months ago were denominated forgeries by Judge A. B. Anderson, who today was considering Walsh's demurrer to the charge that he misappropriated the banks' funds.

When Attorney Miller asserted there was nothing in the Walsh indictment to show that the memorandum notes were not authorized by the persons whose names were used in them he was interrupted. "Do I understand that these 'memoran-

dum' notes bore the names of persons who had not signed them?" asked Judge Anpersons whose names were used," replied the counsel, "but the Government has failed to show that authorization was not given." "Do you mean they were fakes?" broke in the Court.

"No, merely that the men had not signed them."

them."
"Well then, they were fictitious-more forgeries." responded

"Well then, they were fictitious—more than that, they were forgeries," responded Judge Anderson, with emphasis.

"It is a common practice among men in large financial centres," said Mr. Miller.

"I don't know what custom prevails in the large financial centres," responded the Judge, "but because such things are done in these modern days of high finance it does not demonstrate to me that they are all right."

all right."

Judge Anderson was ready to rule on the demurrer, but Attorney Miller asked permission to file briefs in the case and Judge Anderson consented. The briefs are to be filed by February 23 and the decision as to whether Walsh must stand stial is expected

ROAST NEAR SURFACE SUBWAYS. Business Men Instruct Counsel to Begin Injunction Against R. T. Board.

At a meeting of the Broadway Business Men's Association at the Fifth Avenue Hotal yesterday afternoon resolutions were adopted instructing Counsel George Zabriskie of 49 Wall street and the executive committee to proceed at once with inunction actions or otherwise to compel the Rapid Transit Commission to abandon its plan to construct a subway in Fifth methods. If the organization cannot compel the building of the subway by the tun-nel process, as is used in the river bores, the attorneys for the merchants have been instructed to try to enjoin the construction of any subways whatever in either Broadway or Fifth avenue from Thirty-sixth street to Fourteenth street. In a talk to the members of the association

Mr. Zabriskie declared that he believed the Bapid Transit Commission was acting con-trary to the legal rights of the storekeepers and property owners along the affected thoroughfares and that the courts would sustain such a contention. He character-ized the action of the board as outrageous and said of the open ditch methods: "They are an imposition on the business interests, as they would mean the ruination of vaults, buildings, trade and captial."

JOBS FOR M'CLELLAN MEN. Comptroller Metz Handing Out. Some

-Ahearn Man Gets One of Them. Comptroller Metz yesterday appointed Richard E. Weldon, the chairman of the James Ahearn general committee of the Nineteenth district, to be Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears in place of J. B. A. Mullally, who was removed last Saturday. Mr. Weldon was at the head of the delegation from the Nineteenth district.

which attempted to turn a trick on Charles Murphy at the Tammany Hall general com ittee meeting on Monday night, but falled. In siding with the Mayor it is understood that Mr. Mets is following the advice of Senator McCarren. In the past few weeks Mr. Metz has dropped several clerks whose political affiliations were with the Murphy machine and has appointed in their places men suggested by Mayor McClellan's

friends.
Commissioner O'Brien of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, has appointed John Garvey to be the secretary of the Department to succeed Joseph F. Prendergast, the Murphy leader of the Twenty-fifth district, who was made Deputy City Clerk last week by City Clerk Scully. Mr. Garvey was secretary of the Department of Buildings when Isaac A. Hopper was superintendent. Mr. Hopper, who was at one time Tammany leader of the present Thirty-first Assembly district is reckoned Thirty-first Assembly district, is reckoned a McClellan man now.

WILL PAY FRANCHISE TAXES.

\$1.500,000 More Paid on Account. At a conference yesterday between Corporation Counsel Ellison and counsel for the local railroad companies it was made clear that the companies will make no further resistance to payment of the special franchise tax and that the only issue they will take with the city will be on the basis was sake with the city will be on the basels upon which the assessments are to be made. Mr. Ellison was told that the New York city Railway Company would in a few days send to him another instalment of \$1.500,000 on account of the \$10,000,000 claimed by the on account of the \$10,000,000 claimed by the city. It was also agreed by the representatives of the companies that the determination of the issue raised by the companies that their properties had been overassessed should be fought out as soon as possible by uniting in asking the courts to pass upon it without further delay.

City to Borrow Money to Pay Ivins. The Aldermen authorized yesterday an issue of \$12,500 special revenue bonds to pay William M. Ivins for acting as counsel to the committee of the board which made an "investigation" last year of the Street Cleaning Department. Several members objected to the size of the fee, saying that the investigation had amounted to nothing. **BETTERSCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND**

Company of the Compan

SOME GRADUATES INCAPABLE OF BECOMING WAGE EARNERS.

Others Are Bilterate, Dirty and Bad Mannered, Says Miss Wintfred Holt -No to Maintain That They Can't Help Them selves-Can Be Taught to Be Useful At a confere ce yesterday in the assembly

hall of the United Charities Building, Miss Winifred Holt, secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, told something about its work in the first ten months of its existence and gave her opinions as to the best way of helping the blind. She said that the blind must be sought out and reclassifled. A a rule the schools for the blind were not what they should be. "Too often," Miss Holt, continued, "we find the blind graduate physically undeveloped, feeble even after years of school training, illiterate, dirty, bad mannered and incapable of doing anything so well that he can later become a wage earner. There are still schools where no systematic effort is made to strengthen the pupils by plenty of fresh air and suitable

the pupils by plenty of fresh air and suitable exercise in large and suitable playgrounds, or to teach them a trade or profession so thoroughly that later by it they can maintain themselves in the community.

"Thank God there are so few blind that we need not make a world for them. Our duty is to fit them, despite their infirmity, to live useful, happy lives in ours. The great difficulty of our institutions or organizations for the blind is apt to be that the direction as well as the teaching is left entirely in the hands of paid agents. It is generally assumed that there is something so mystic in the education of the blind that the average seeing being is unsuited to take an intelligent interest in it.

in the education of the blind that the average seeing being is unsuited to take an intelligent interest in it.

"When a thing becomes occult in our civilization it is usually wise to distrust it. There should be nothing mystic about the teaching of the blind. Special appliances for reading and writing are needful for them, but these appliances can easily be understood and used quickly by the average sighted person. It is not true that it is possible for the blind alone to read by touch. I wished to prove this myself. I therefore bound my eyes so that it was impossible for me to get a ray of light, and exclusively through the sense of touch I learned to read the two point types in genteral use for the blind. After a few short lessons from a blind friend I was able to read and write as the blind do.

"A proper school for the blind should equal in all respects the best kind of school for the seeing. It should excel in athletics and should have a swimming pool. Blind people naturally stoop, and the position in swimming rectifies this tendency. We cannot swim with our heads in the water. In England blind swimmers have received awards in life saving drills. No school for the blind is adequate that has not the best obtainable kind of instruction in music

the blind is adequate that has not the best obtainable kind of instruction in music in many branches. A tuning department and a piano construction department are proved on the Continent, in England and in this country as useful and practical for

in this country as useful and practical for the blind.

"Only eleven months ago New York had no independent workshop for the adult blind; no home teaching of industries. To be blind and poor was nearly synonymous with being hopeless. This despite the tremendous ability shown by the blind. A professor who lost his sight when a small child and who though proof because a

the tremendous ability shown by the blind. A professor who lost his sight when a small child and who, though poor, became a lecturer at the University of California and later obtained his degree from the University of Munich, said to me that the blind could do anything but paint a picture. Close study of the subject has convinced me that he was not exaggerating.

"The despair often produced by blindness is incredible to those who have not seen its consequence. It is a terrible thing to have an active brain penned in a helpless body; to yearn to express oneself; to long for work and to get none. A kind lady whose work for many years had been in a home for the blind told me that she had noticed with regret how often they became silly or insane. She thought that it was frequently an inevitable consequence of blindness. One of the most intelligent men at the home, she told me, would soon be mad. He has left it now and is asking our association to employ him. He is exceedingly intelligent and we have yet to discover any symptoms of mania. All he wanted was the interest of sufficient work."

Ehen Morford who is blind and is superin-

person should be taught an occupation by which he can earn all or a part of his living. Why should the blind be condemned to idleness? They themselves want some-thing at which they can earn a living. The attitude of the sighted is that the blind are incapable of making their own way. But we can do more; we are doing more and we want to do more."

The first number of the Ziegler Magazine or the Blind, of which Walter G. Holmes is the editor, will be issued next week and distributed free to all the blind of the country who can read. It will be the largest publication of its kind in the world.

CATCH ALLEGED CHECK RAISERS. New Yorkers Charged With Jobs in Fall River and Baltimore.

Boston, Feb. 19 .- An exciting chase after two alleged check forgers who, it is said, had started in to clean out some of the surplus of the banks of the United States, closed this morning in Rochester, N. Y., when Salzman, alias Joseph Smith, aged 22, of 65 West 115th street, New York, and Harry Mittenthal, alias Samuel Rosen, aged 35, of New York city, and who was formerly employed in a camera concern in Twenty-second street there, were arrested.
The hunt was instigated by the American
Bankers' Association. Although the detectives suspect the two prisoners of pulling off many jobs of check raising throughout off many jobs of check raising throughout the country, they have, so far, only two specific charges against them, one in Fall River and one in Baltimore. It hasn't been decided as yet which city will get the men, although Fall River has put in first claim.

It is charged that in Fall River the men, Salzman, known as Joseph Smith, and Mittenthal, as Samuel Rosen, working in collusion, obtained from the Massasoit-Pocasset National Bank there \$876 on a certified check which had been raised from \$8.

LOST CABIN MINE FOUND AGAIN. Stampede Under Way for Gold Strike in

Alaska. TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 19 .- A Dawson's pecial says that the famous Lost Cabin placer strike, on Firth River north of Chandelar, has been found, and that a stampede is now

under way.

Advices from Circle City say that an old man named McLeod, who had been searching for years for the place, has written to Fort Yukon, urging his son to come and help him work the property. The son and four others have gone.

Two men, who made the original find, took

out \$26,000 and started for Puget Sound-via Herschel Island and Bering Strais. Their small boat capeized in Bering Sea and one was drowned. The other reached Before dying he wrote a letter telling McLeod where to find the diggings.

NO BEER IN WORKING HOURS. Orange Hat Manufacturers Upset a Long

Established Custom of the Trade. ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 19.-The Orange hat ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 19.—The Orange hat manufacturers have decided to put a stop to the drinking of beer in the factories during working hours and on March 1 will post notices in their several shops informing the men that they must hold their thirst in check until work for the day is done. Years ago it was the custom to allow the men in the shops to drink all the beer they wanted. Then a rule was made that beer should be drunk at certain prescribed hours. The rule will hit the numerous saloon keepers in the neighborhood of the factories a hard blow. In some of the rooms where the process of making hats requires a hot temperature the men say they like the perature the men say they like the r because it prevents them from getting



THE REV. MR. HUNT OF BROOKLYN

ADMITS HIS AMBITION.

Mrs. Bassett on Witness Stand Says She

Didn't Tell Husband About Last Baby Because "It Was None of His Business" -Great Writer of Money Letters

OMAHA, Feb. 19 .- In the Bassett divorce

case to-day, a letter written by the Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt to a friend, in which he

spoke of his intention to ask Mrs. Bassett

to marry him when she is free from her

husband, was offered in evidence, but

was withdrawn, to be submitted at the

proper time. In this letter Mr. Hunt says:

in helping one of the very best of the flock

God gave me to care for. I had no inten-

tion of asking her to be my wife when she

was free, but I have been impressed with

the marvellous character, the grave strength

of womanliness, the brightness and cheer-

fulness with which she has come up under

the flerce trial of the last year. The fire

has only purified this purest, clearest gold

an exceptional power in the social and

spiritual life of the congregation to which

God will send me in his own best time,

that I am going to give love the right of

way, and when she is free I am going to

Half a dozen times Bassett's attornevs

scored Mr. Hunt, accusing him of wrecking

Bassett's home. They said that Mrs. Bassett is asking this divorce because

Bassett went to New York to see about a

divorce Hunt took care of the Bassett

children at Atlantic City, coming from

Washington for that purpose.
"The Rev. Mr. Hunt was the moving

introduced.

The first half hour of the court was given up to introducing letters showing Mrs.

Bassett's friendly relations with her husband

quest for money or acknowledged the re-

ceipt of money.

Mr. Bassett's attorneys showed by Mrs.

Bassett in the cross-examination that mucl of the trouble was due to lack of money

and that her attempt at suicide was be-cause of her remorse over her own ex-travagance. It was shown also that Mr. Bassett took his wife's jewelry and pawned

"If you were here to-night I would kiss

you, hug you, love you, dance for you and make you happy," wrote Mrs. Bassett to her husband, and then went on and asked

Court the length of time after Mrs. Bassett left her husband until the youngest child, Lawrence, named for the Rev. Mr. Hunt, was born. The Court ruled out this testimony, but said it would be accepted later.

This child was born more than ten months after the separation from Mr. Bussett

family.
Judge Redick excluded from the evi-

mitted to-morrow.

It was brought out that one of the whippings which Mrs. Bassett received from her husband was because she insisted on going to the Rev. Mr. Hunt's church one

night when he objected.

The day opened with the largest audience that has yet appeared. Two hours before the opening of court the room was jammed, the crowd overflowing upon the steps of the

of earth and heaven.

ask her to be my wife."

At the very first I had no selfish motive

CHOSEN day in and day

makes keen their appreciation

of finest quality, Murads are

sure to please when other cigar-

ettes fail to satisfy a very crit-

. The Murad not only offers

finest quality, but finest quality

in a new way-a perfect har-

mony of full, tasteful flavor and

"THE METROPOLITAN STANDARD"

10 for 15 cents

S. ANARGYROS, Manufactures

111 Fifth Ave., New York

exquisite fragrance.

ical taste.

out by men whose training

noon recess.

Half an hour before the close of court the cross-examination of Mrs. Bassett closed and the redirect examination begun. Mrs. Bassett will probably be on the stand again all day to-morrow. WINTER-KEOGH QUARREL. Amusement Co. Treasurer Says He Acted

The William T. Keogh Amusement Company has begun an action in the Supreme Court to obtain an accounting from Charles A. Winter, who until last November was its secretary and treasurer. It is charged that during the five years of his tenure of the double office he managed the company's affairs so that it sustained a monetary loss of \$75,000. There are also allegations in the complaint that Winter failed to account for certain moneys that passed through his hands.

winter has put in a defence to the effect that until recently he and William T. Keogh owned practically all the stock of the company, with two other Keoghs, Charles W. and Frank K., as dummy directors. The capital was \$100,000, but Winter says that the assets to-day are worth over \$500,000. He asserts his absolute authority to withdraw such sums as he pleased for his per-sonal account, and says that William T sonal account, and says that William T. Keogh had the same privilege under their mutual agreement. Such sums, he says, were duly entered in the company's books, and he declares that Keogh drew out twice as much as he did, the understanding being that these personal drafts were to be repaid out of dividends. No dividends have been declared as yet, as all the company's profits have been sunk in real estate. In view of these facts Winter also asks for an accounting so that he may know just exactly where he and Keogh stand with reference to the assets and stock of the company.

pany.

Justice Giegerich referred the issues
yesterday to Edward M. Patterson, who will take testimony and report

MERGER OF SHIPYARD COS. On the Great Lakes Contemplated, With a \$6,000,000 Capital.

"The Rev. Mr. Hunt was the moving spirit which brought about this divorce, said Bassett's attorney. "He instigated it, and our evidence shows his connection with Mrs. Bassett clear down the line." Orders on the Washington post office to deliver her mail to Mr. Hunt and not to her husband, written by Mrs. Bassett, were introduced. Plans for the merger of the Great Lakes Engineering Works and the Toledo Shipbuilding Company, the two most important independent shipyard and dry dock companies on the Great Lakes, are well under during the summer of 1904, although at that time she had decided never to live with him again. Nearly every letter contained a way. A new company, in which the interests of the former will be controlling, it is understood, is to be formed to take over the two properties. The new com-pany will have a capitalization of approxi-

over the two properties. The new company will have a capitalization of approximately \$6,000,000.

The American Shipbuilding Company, which is not, by the way, the company of the same name that figured in the Odell-Harriman holdup of the Mercantile Trust Company, controls most of the shipyards on the Great Lakes. The new company will be in no way affiliated with that concern, but rather, it was said yesterday, will be more closely associated with large stockholders in the United States Steel Corporation. The Steel corporation, though it has a fleet of more than 120 ships, owns no shipyards and dry docks.

The Great Lakes Engineering Works has a capital of \$1,500,000 and owns shipyards at Detriot, St. Clair and Ecorse. It has one steel floating dry dock 600 feet long. Antonio C. Pessano is president of the company and George H. Russel and John R. Russel of Detroit are vice-president and treasurer respectively. The Toledo Shipbuilding Company has a capital of \$1,500,000 and is controlled by Lyman C. Smith, the Syracuse tpyewriter manufacturer. In case the merger is made the new company will build shipyards and dry docks at Duluth and at a point in Canada near Detroit.

mony, but said it would be accepted later.

This child was born more than ten months after the separation from Mr. Bassett, during which time the preacher continued his friendship for Mrs. Bassett. Mrs. Bassett testified that she did not notify her husband that another child was expected, nor did she notify him when the child was born. "It was none of his business," she said.

When Mrs. Bassett was asked if the Rev. Mr. Hunt had not paid her expenses at the birth of little Lawrence, Mrs. Bassett's attorneys made a strenuous fight and staved off the answer for the present. The question will be answer dealter.

Mrs. Bassett was the most prolific letter writer who has ever appeared in an Omaha divorce court. The defence put in evidence more than two hundred of these were writern within a period of three months. Almost every letter of the two hundred dealt with the finances of the family.

Judge Redick excluded from the evidence and the second of the evidence of the second of the event was the most prolific letters to be hundred dealt with the finances of the family. Capt. Charles A. Mathieson, a well known yacht master, died yesterday after a long illness at his home, 541 Fifty-fourth street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Norway and had been a sailor since boyhood. He served as captain on the noted yachts-Amelia, Ideal, Lagonda, Haleyon and Christobat, and finally on the steam yacht Oriel. He retired two years ago, after receiving a fortune on the death of a relative, and built the yacht Eliza M., named after his wife. Many flags were at half mast yesterday along the South Brooklyn waterfront in his memory. He was prominent in the Masonic order and a member of the Yacht Masters and Engineers' Association. He leaves a widow.

Sir William'Hales Hingston, one of Canada's best known physicians and philanthropists, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home in Montreal. He was born there in 1829, the son of Lieut.-Col. S. T. Hingston of Her Majesty's 106th Regiment. He married Margaret, daughter of the Hon. D. A. McDonald in 1873. He was educated at Montreal and McGill colleges, and in Edinburgh, Paris and Berlin. He got the additional degrees of the D. and D. C. L., and was made a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was successively Mayor of Montreal, president of the Provincial Board of Health and Senator. Samuel A. Gaylord died suddenly yesterday of heart failure at his home, 68-4 Hicks street.

dence a letter going to show that Mrs. Bassett and the Rev. Mr. Hunt made a trip together to St. Louis in 1904. The Judge announced that this evidence would be permitted to enter later, if brought up at the proper time. The letter will be submitted to morrow. Samuel A. Gaylord died suddenly resterday of heart failure at his home, 68% Hicks street. Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Batavia, N. Y., and in early life went west and settled at St. Louis, where he had been enagaged in the banking and brokerage business for thirty years. He came to New Judge's rostrum.

This afternoon a number of High School girls were ordered from the room, it being Judge Redick's opinion that the evidence was not proper for girls to hear. The front



Colored Wash Goods

At "The Linen Store" Printed Irish Dimities, 28 in., 25c. per yard.

Printed Irish Linen Lawns, 24 in., 40c. per yard. Fancy Check and Strips Cotton

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ored, 27 in., 75c. per yard. in., 50c. to 55c. per yard.

Imported Ginghams (D. & J. Anderson), 32 in., 40c., 45c. per yard. Printed English and French Percales, 32 in., 25c. to 28c. per yard.

Printed French Linens, 31 in., 65c. Imported Galateas, 27 in., 45c. yd. In the White Goods we display Striped and Checked Dimities, Embroidered French Piques, Imported Madras, Dotted and Fancy Figured Embroidered Swisses. Embroidered French Batiste, Em-broidered Linen, Sheer and Medium

James McCutcheon & Co. 14 West 23d Street.



LISHED

ONE of our salesmen's salesbooks showed these items the other morning: One fur lined Over-

One Chauffeur's Duster One Flannel Suit One Winter Suit Two pair Flannel The various cus-

tomers who made these purchases were each served quickly. Whatever you want, at whatever -if its clothes.

Advance Spring ASTOR PEACE AND POURTH AVE.

York two years ago and resumed the broker-age business. He leaves a widow, two step-sons and two stepdaughters.

sons and two stepdaughters.

John Trafford, the oldest resident of Shrewsbury, N. J., died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease. He was born in New York city eighty-three years ago, but had lived in the Shrewabury region for sixty years. He leaves a widow and one brother, Henry Trafford of Montclair, N. J.

Edward Weser, an old resident of Washington, and said to be the inventor of steamed oysters, died at his home in that city Tuesday, aged 83 years. He was a native of Germany but came to Washington when a boy.

Will J. Duffy, a theatrical manager, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Norfolk, Va. yesterday of pneumonia. At the time of his death he was manager of a "The Squaw Man road company, lie was about & years of age. Edward Wells died at Miami, Fla., yester-Edward Wells died at Miami, Fla., yesterday. He was president of the Wells & Richardson Company of Burlington, Vt., and was very wealthy. He was 71 years old. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. John C. Sykes of New York

John Carter Brown, a grandson of the founder of Brown University, is dead at Providence, R. 1.